d yet how deeply is its meaning graved in the frontal of the actual world. any allied with Strength, thus should it be-bold the meantain on its rugged throne its mahaken majesty and pride, wring, in sterile steeps, upon the vale: Reauty comes embracing it with bloom, I rocks, as erat herself in tinted shell, s dark, old evergreens upon its hights. As when the Chaldian's prophecies they wore. mored in strength, they rest their golden shields A mored in strength, they reat their golden since A allost the massy battlements of heaven, And look on Time, who folds his blighting hand liefore their beauty. Midnight walks the earth: Her dusky sandal gives no echo forth,

et potent is her presence, strong her spells, Unstayed her footstep, as the conqueror's car In flush of triumph, as the rushing tide.
The yiewless winds: Another glides along
Her silent, sombre hours, and weaves their woof
With sweet forgetfulness and bright-hued dreams With swift, strong pinions sweeping o'er their F om the full fountains of the universe

Where they have drank of melody, they come, The sister spirits, Music, Poesy; Buil in their prime as when they first rejoiced, And with the morning stars together sung; And still their presence o'er the human heart. Steals thrillingly as erst in Eden bowers. Speed on, speed on, in radiancy and power, Ye glorious angels, Music, Poesy; See Knowledge watch by his illumined shrine, Reading with reverent, never failing eye. The mysteries of Creation. Titan-like, Reading with reverent, over-raining eye
The mysteries of Creation. Titan-like,
He grasps the mountains, scans the darkling mine,
Follows the planets through the trackless air,
And measures with infinity his thought;
While on his brow, immutable, there sits
Benignant beauty. Never faileth Love,
Though Pestilence, and Penury, and Scorn,
Analytic the mysted ille of life, assail; And all the myriad ills of life, She is the large with purer, stronger beams, Above the gathering gloom, and goeth on, Buniling at her own tenderness and power; Beautiful slike when shrined at home, Beautiful alike when shrined at home,
And in the fireside's luster counting o'er
The joys and cares of many a tranquil year,
Or when she dwelleth 'neath the roof of kings,
And in the dimming atmosphere of courts,
Weaveth her garlands in their native bloom.
There sweepeth by a silent, shadowy train;
It is the march of hours. The phantom hand
Of sorrow waveth toward their sepulcher;
Young Hope lists to their footfall with a smile;
While joy with siren voice would bid them stay;
In vain, nor pause, nor haste, their pathway knows;
Silent, and stern, and strong, they keep their course;
Yet robed in sunshine, shrouded deep in gloom,
Btill do they pass in benaty. Go and view
The heavy centuries since Earth was young. Still do they pass in beauty. Go and view The heavy centuries since Earth was young. Behold like waves the nations rise and fall, Go to the cities on the desert's lap In desolation's long and dreamless sleep; Scan well the Past, and of the Future dream, Head as thou caust the mysteries of Time, And write sublimest beauty on the hours. Ay, Strength and Beauty crystal pillars are Upholding fair Creation. Chaos dim Upholding fair Crention. Chaos dim
Smiled when she saw them rising from her realm,
So glorious they from Architect divine.
Ay, Strength and Beauty, fitly do ye blend,
As do the rugged oak and graceful vine,
As does the rainbow o'er the storm cloud bent;
And thought on swift winged errand stealeth back,
Beneath the juick partnis of the Past.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT .... PART II. Agricultural Statistics.

Beneath the ivied portais of the Past, Unto your bridal. Lo, Olympus dawns! Lo, Vulcan and his peerless, sea born bride!

Agricultural Statistics.

The value of agricultural statistics depends on their general accuracy and being reliable for all business purposes. Wrong information as to the quantity of grain, tobacco, and other crops annually grown, and misstatements in reference to their market value, are calculated to mislead the unwary—temptog thousands to invest and sink their capital in uncalled for and disastrous operations.—Farmers have complained that the Parent Office Reports overestimated the quantity of tousco, breadstuffs, and other staples, to a degree which highrously affected the market-price of the products injuriously affected the market price of the products

of their industry.

In the absence of a regular census, there is no way to determine, with any approach to accuracy, the amount of grain and provisions annually produced; and it is thought better to make no estimates at all, so far as the official returns are defec-tive, than to fabricate statistics by mere guessing. The injury that results from this is not confined to the farming, interests. The injury interests, but all dealers in and con-sumers of agricultural products are equally liable to sustain pecuniary loss by the public credit given to erroneous statements emanating from a departfurnish statistics should bear in mind that same degree in which true information is valuable, fulse information is injurious to the community.— Certainly the great farming interest of the country ht to exemption from barm, if Government

in do it no good.

In the last Patent Office Report the wheat crop of Michigan is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels.

The census of that State for 1849 gives the amount
at 4,739,209 bushels, showing an over-estimate of
more than 100 per cent. Instead of placing the
value of the estimated 10,000,000 bushels at some thing like the worth of this crop to the producer every bushel is set down at \$1 15, giving an ag gregate of \$11,500,000. Seventy cents are quite as much as the farmers of Michigan resilized for their wheat in 1848; and, by correcting both the quantity and price, the figures are reduced to \$3,317,509, or to nearly one fourth of the sum said to have been obtained

Hitherto no very definite objects appear to have been sought in collecting statistical information pertaining to rural affairs. In consequence of this lack of purpose, the means employed have been in adequate, except to accumulate a mass of figures for the truth of whose statements no one was responsible. Statistics, to be worthy of the name, was the founded on facts entitled to configures. ust be founded on facts entitled to confidence What evidence is there on which one may presume to name the tuns of hay or bushe's of grain grows in the State of New-York in the year 1819? There is none whatever, nor has there been since the State census of 1845. Why, then, waste time and paper in writing and printing crude guesses in an official document, to mislead the public? Instead of repeating an operation which is believed to be worse than useless, an humble attempt will be made in this chapter to point out a few defects in the agricultural statistics of the country, and sug-gest such improvements as are most desirable and practicable.

and practicable.

If the question were asked, of what crop grown in the United States do the people export the largest amount in value? the anwer would be, cotton, for it pays for nearly two-thirds of all the imports of the country! If an American statesman, merchant, or farmer, were to ask, how many acres are planted in this crop? the answer must be: I cennot say, for in no cotton-growing State has consus over been taken, either by the Federal Gov ernment or by its Legislature, which gave the

number of acres devoted to this staple.

Here is a most extraordinary omission, and one which has largely contributed to the unwise extraordinary of the best cotton

It the question were asked, how many acres are If the question were asked, now many acreate planted in tobacco? I cobody can tell; for neither Congress nor any State Government has deemed the matter of sufficient importance to ascertain the act. No United States census has ever given information as to the number of acres sown in wheat, ye, barley, oats, bemp, dax or peas, or planted in sorn, potatoes, beans, or any other head crop.

If the questions were also had been accepted to the property of the prop

If the questions were asked, how many sheep If the questions were asked, how many sheep were aborn in 1880 to yield the 33,802,114 pounds of week, and how many lambs were not counted as a sheep in the 19,311,374 enumerated, no one can answer. The fleeces citipped have never been counted; nor has any census given the number of counted; nor has any census given the number of counted; nor has any census given the number of counted in the United States. So far as reliable statistics are concerned, all our farming operations are concurred in midnight carkness. Nothing the concurred of trustices are concurred as the angular energy of trustices. be to so much been deathe annual record of trust-berthy facts, valencing over all the States, setting forth to a promotive power and value of both land So soon as this about the done, whether by State Le

cislatures or Congress, it will be seen that the la-bor and soil of one farmer give twice as good re-turns for the benefit of himself and the community turns for the benefit of himself and the community at large as do the labor and soil of another, although the land of both may be alike productive. The returns procured through the medium of a few plain, simple questions, put by the Assessors or Collecters of Taxes, would demonstrate the truth of the above remark; and, when demonstrated, those who fail to use their means to the best advantage, will discover their curve and immediately change for discover their errors and immediately change for the better.

So soon as legislatures shall be willing to pro mote improvements in tillage and husbandry, no-thing is easier than to effect the desired object — Bring the practical results of the art, the science, and the energy devoted to agriculture often before the public, and the influence of thousands of good the public, and the influence of thousands of good examples will tell powerfully in favor of universal advancement. Good and bad farming are now so blended that delinquents escape nearly all exposure; while such as do well are denied that distinction which is the just reward of merit. There is no resisting a legitimate argument, sustained by conceded facts. Mistakes in practice and errors in theory must give way before the light of truth; and the truth alone should be diligently sought, and widely disseminated among the farmers of the tempolic.

public.

When we shall be permitted to know the exact difference in the organic atructure and productive value of the machinery which transforms grass, grain, roots, and other vegetable food into milk, meat, wool and horseflesh, it will be seen that some

meat, wool and horseflesh, it will be seen that some domestic animals yield a profit ten times larger than others. There are samples of wool in the Patent Office, the product of a sheep that yields 18 lbs. of washed wool a year, and weighs 420 lbs.—This mammoth sheep is the property of Col Josiah W. Ware, of Clarke county, Virginia, whose best fat weathers sell at \$35 a head.

In no branch of husbandry can greater or more profitable improvements be made than in woolgrowing. Instead of importing ao many millions of pounds of wool in broadcloth, flannel, and raw material, American farmers should supply the home demand, and have a large surplus for export. It is much to be regretted that the cenaus of 1850 will much to be regretted that the census of 1850 wil give no information as to the number of fleeces clip ped in the United States. Without this knowledge

ped in the United States. Without this knowledge it will be impossible to know what county or dis-trict gives the most wool per fleece. The statistics of the dairy business are more de-fective than those pertaining to sheep husbandry.— The counting of cows in all the States is the first step toward their universal improvement; but this is yet to be taken. Previous to 1845, the number milked in the State of New York was not known; and it required some effort to persuade its Legisia-ture to have them counted. In that year the num-ber was 999,490. This number (so near a million) attracted public attention to the production of but-ter and cheese, and the improvement of milch kine,

in a remarkable degree.

To the New York State Agricultural Society. To the New York State Agricultura Society, and especially to its indefatigable Secretary, B. P. Johnson, Esq. great credit is due for successful efforts to advance this important interest. It is thought by these best informed on the subject, that 1,100,000 cows in that State now yield an average return of \$20 a head. One of its best dairymen expresses the opinion in the Transactions of the State Society for 1849, that the dairy products of that Commonwealth will reach, at no distant day, that Commonwealth will reach, at no distant day, \$50,000,000 per annum. The business is rapidly extending in Northern Ohio, and more or less as far South as Georgia. Excellent cheese, from two dairies in that State, were exhibited at the well-attended State Fair held at Stone Mountain, in August, 1849. About sixty cows are milked in one of these daries, and not far from one hundred in the other. Both are profitable, new cheese selling at from ten to fifteen cents a pound. The annual communion of cheese at the South is increasing, and sumption of cheese at the South is increasing, and we know nothing that should prevent the farmers of Tennessee and other States in that quarter of the Union from producing enough for home consump-tion, if they make none to export. There are dai-ries in the State of New York which turn out six hundred pounds of good cheese per cow in a year; but from three to four hundred pounds is a more

common yield.

Intimately connected with the economical production of butter and cheese, is the art of making cheap park for family use. For rearing pigs but termils and whey are admirably adapted; but termils and whey are admirably shapled; but where hogs are to be grown in a large way, a different system is practised. Clover, peas and oats, fed off in the field by hogs, produce meat at a cheaper rate than it can be made on corn alone.

According to the results attained by Mr. Ellsworth, According to the results attained and a half pounds of corn will form a pound of good pork; all though most farmers give five pounds of corn for one of pork. Our statistics relating to the production of meat, whether beef, pork, veal or mutton, are measure and extremely defective. Very little referce has been brought to the aid of American former silter in the preduction or curing of profarmers either in the production or caring of provisions of any sort. In shipping perishable commodities of this kind to distant markets, and parintegrates of this sind to distant markets, and par-ticularly to England, agriculturists in this country later under many disadvantages. Much of the sait sold in the United States is too impure to save meat, butter, and cheese well. From this defect sione immerse losses are sustained.

To compete with Eglishmen in feeding people at their own doors, while Americans have to transpor their breadstuffs and provision from three to our thousand miles to reach the consumer, is obvi ously a hard business for our farmers. In the operation, their cultivated fields lose all that is export ed, and receive nothing whatever in return. Hat independently of this, probably more than half the butter sent to England from this country is sold as greass, and at half the market price of a good article. This injures the reputation of all American butter, and diminishes the demand for it abroad. Equal complaint is made of the bad methods in which we give and hardle baron for Foulish and requal complaint is made of the bad methods in which we cure and handle bacon for English consumption. Our export of pickled pork, bacon, lard and live hogs, during the year ending June 30th, 1849, was 69.245.885. After making due allowance for every disadvantage, it is believed to be better farm economy to convert core into park and lead to farm economy to convert corn into pork and lard to send abroad, than to export the grain or meal. By send abroad, than to export the grain or meal. By thus saving all the manure which the corn will make, the expense of growing this crop, and consequently the cost of the pork and lard, may be reduced from 125 to 50 per cent. Ripe, dry corn should be boiled, especially if it is not ground, before it is fed to swine, cattle, or sheep. And it will more than pay the expense to boil corn fed to working mules, horses or oxen.

The statistics of the raw materials consumed and wasted in the production of every crop, and in the

wasted in the production of every crop, and in the food of every animal kept on the farm, deserve to be studied with peculiar care. Few appreciate the immense loss sustained by first impoverishing arable lands, and then cultivating them in wheat cotton, corn, grass, and other crops, with a poor re turn for the labor bestowed. In a national point o view, it is susceptible of demonstration that all la-tor which impairs the natural productiveness of the earth is worse than thrown away, no matter what the price paid for the products of such labor. We should ever bear in mind that the continued fruitfulness of the soil is above all price.

It may not be amiss to inquire, what amount of the elements of bread and meat, cotton, tobacco, and other crops, is annually extracted from the sur-face of the earth in this country, and never restored to the fields whence it was taken. In answer to circulars issued from the Patent Office, several gentlemen at the South have stated that to supply slaves on plantations with bread, including old and young, requires from 12 to 13 bushels of corn each a year. Taking 13 bushels as the average con-sumption, of the 22,000,000 of people in the United States, of breadstuffs, and the aggregate is 286.

Without deeming it necessary to go into an ex planation to prove why it is so, the fact may safely be assumed that the elements of fertility contain ed in all the mest, milk, butter, cheese, potatoes, ruit and garden vegetables consumed by the Amer ican people, exceecs 10 per cent the amount which exists in the grain consumed. It is sufficient for my purpose, however, to place the estimate below 10 per cent and call the fertilizing. 10 per cent and call the fertilizing elements contained in these articles of human food equal to 314,000,000 bushes of corn. By adding together the sums abovenamed, we have 600,000,000 bush. els of core, in effect taken from American soils, of which next to none is ever returned in night soil

or liquid maoure. The most intelligent wool growers estimate the number of sheep now in the United States at 30, 000,000. In 1840 the number of swine was 26, 301,293. At the usual rate of increase, their pre seat number is not far from 35,000,000. The number of peat cattle in 1840 was 14,971 586. Their present number about 19,000,000. At the last census the number of horses and mules was 4,335,669. Their present number approaches 6.000 (00 By estimating sil the poultry as equal to 10 000 000 of sheep, (a how estimate,) there are now in the United States 100,000 000 of demestic animals, not to count goats and dogs, of which there are some millions. That these domestic animals draw their subsistance from the souls plain

the tood consumed is never restored to any improved land is impossible. It is below the truth, in the judgment of the writer, to say that one-third of all the manure voided by the horses, males, cattle, sheep and swine in the United States, is wasted. If so, the annual loss is more than equal to the production of two bashels of corn to each animal; or the aggregate excec is 200,000,000 bushels. enough; but to say what part of the elements of

We have now to estimate the annual loss incident to the production of the great staples of cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, hemp and flax, not to name smaller crops. Not far from ten millions of acres are annually planted in cotton, cane, tobacco and hemp. It is a serious misfortane that the census of 18:0 will throw no light whatever on either of these crops, so far as the area planted is concerned. Judging from our knowledge of the subcerned. Judging from our knowledge of the sub-lect, we should prefer to have a field produce 20 bushels of corn per acre, and part with all the grain, retaining the stalks, blades, cobs. weeds and grass, to renovate the land, to having it cultivated in cotton, toba co or hemp, in the usual way of growing these crops. The damage done to the ten millions of acres devoted to the culture of these staples is equal to the growth and expertation of 200,000,000 bushels of corn a year. While we have said nothing of the breadstuffs and provisions actually sent out of the country, and have conceeded that two-thirds of all the liquid and solid exerctions of all domestic animals are saved and turned to a profitable account—a statement which few farmers familiar with the husbandry of many States will endorse—yet the searcage loss is again to the production of equal to the growth and exportation of 20 yet the aggregate loss is equal to the production of one thousand million bushels of corn, or of half that

It may be said that this prodigious annual waste of the raw material for making human food and raiment is a matter of no practical consequence; and that each cubic foot of soil contains an unlimand that each cubic foot of soil contains an unlimited amount of the precise things which nature consumes in forming cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, sugar cane, and other cultivated plants. This is the popular opinion, and the practice of American agriculture is based on this mistaken theory. Those farmers who do most to impoverish their cultivated fields are the greatest theorists in the country. It is so much easier to adopt a ready made theory, handed down from one's father and grandfather, than to study the several substances in a soil required to give a generous harvest, that ninety nine than to study the several substances in a soil required to give a generous barvest, that ninety nine in a hundred adopt the former course. How few segriculturalists have any other knowledge o the quantity of any essential element of wheat or cora available to the growing plant, which any given amount of his soil contains? The atoms that form the grow, whether in the earth or in the Armony whether the course of the co amount of his soil contains? The atoms that form the crop, whether in the earth, or in the atmothe crop, whether in the earth, or in the atmosphere, are rarely studided by practical farmers.—
Every cultivated plant contains an appreciable amount of potash and phosphorus—not to name other minerals drawn from the soil. Without some alkali and phosphoric acid, no one has ever succeeded in producing the seed of any cereal plant. Nor can a cotton, potato or tobacco plant be grown to maturity without those soluble earthy saits, which appear as ashes when such plants are carefully hourt. If a farmer were to ask the price of burnt. If a farmer were to ask the price of

fully burnt. If a farmer were to ask the price of phosphorus at any shop that deals in the article, he would find that it is worth from two to three dollars a pound. The phosphorus of commerce is mostly obtained from the bones of domestic animals. The high market price of this substance proves its scarcity. There are few soils which contain, in an available form, so much as one part of phosphoric acid, or one of potsah in the thousand; and yet, the solution of the provided folly we animally ric acid, or one of potsan in the thousand; and yet, in the plenitude of our national folly, we annually throw away in our cities, villages, and on our farms, enough of potsah and phosphorus to make 500,000.000 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of corn! Let the agriculturists who are troubled to raise good crops of wheat, remember that not far from 80 per cent of the incombustible earthy mather somewhat he had been a supported by nature in forming the sacets of this ter consumed by nature in forming the seeds of this

plant, are polash and phosphoric acid.

When will Congress or some State Legislature appropriate the small sum of \$1,000, needed to demonstrate in a practical way the cost of making a nem soil, equal in potash, soda, magnesia, lime, chlorine, soluble silica, phosphorus, sulphur, nitro gen, and carbon, in the condition of mould, to a fair

chlorine, soluble sines, phosphorus, support, accogen, and carbon, in the condition of mould, to a fair
virgin earth, before the work of exhaustion begins?

Statistics of this kind would be invaluable to the
whole country. Of course, the recovation of land
can be effected much chesper in some localities
than in others; but the critical study of the subject
with reliable weights and measures, both of raw material consumed and product, at one place, would
throw much light on one of the most important problems in the art and science of agriculture.

How much of the earthy elements of crops can
an acre of tilled land part with every year, and not
diminish in fertility? This is a question of fact,
not one of theory; and who among the three millions of farmers in the United States can answer it?

So soon as the American people can be persua
ded to study Agricultural Statistics as a science,
the surplus of the elements of bread and meat,
wool and cotton, which really exists in some soils,
will be carefully husbanded, and applied in the most
concentical manner to such as lack in that regard.

In this way every acre having a climate congenia;
the average can have a change of the part of the property. In this way every acre having a climate congenial to the purpose can be made to yield a bale of cotton a year, or 60 bushels of corn, or 25 of wheat.

No department of husbandry is more interesting

to the thoughtful farmer, or more promising of aus picious results, than the careful study of fertilizers But we are sorry to say that no State in the Union has regarded statistics on this subject as worth the trouble of collecting. In several of the planting States cot on seed is much used as a manure, and it is very desirable to know how many additional bushels of wheat or corn 1,000 bushels of cotton seed ought to give the skillful agiculturist. We have reason to believe that one planter realizes twice the benefit from this exceedingly valuable fertilizer that is obtained by snother. Similar remarks will apply to the manure derived from the consumption of 100 or 1,000 bushels of corn, where the whole matter voided is carefully preserved from

The essential facts pertaining to the feeding both of plants and animals, are permitted to re-main in lamentable obscurity. Why should a farmer, who has a quantity of stable or yard man-ure to haul to a distant field, be compelled to carry out eighty five loads of simple water in every one hundred of this valuable fertilizer? It is rare in-deed that barnyard manure contains less than eighty per cent of water, and it often has eighty eight per cent. Is there no way to avoid this ob vieus less of labor? As one hundred pounds of guano (the dung of sea birds) frequently produce five hundred of corn, or three hundred of wheat, why may not similar elements of crops, in the exception of all domestic animals, he slike concentrations of the concentration of the conce why may not similar elements of crops, in the ex-cretion of all domestic animals, be alike concen-trated, and drilled in with the seed, or scattered broadcast over the land? Why throw away more solid, hard work on 100,000,000 acres, than all the mechanics and manufacturers in the country per-form, in an attempt as foolish as to carry freight in knapsachs, and travel on foot in competition with modern railroads? If one hundred pounds of the best guano is better to augment a crop of grain than a like weight of common loam, or stable manthan a like weight of common loam, or stable man-ure, there must be a reason why this is so. What is this reason? We can only give a few hints: and in the first place, let the reader consider well the fact, that in one bundred pounds of wheat there are ninety five of the elements of water and char-coal, called carbon.

wheat plants are not wholly dependent on the mould in the soil for carbon and the water; and the farmer should take advantage this fact. The other five parts in one hundred of wheat being organized nitrogen, and the incombustible part of the seed, are less abundant in an available condition; and these lacking ingredients must be supplied by the husbandman. Of these must be supplied by the husbandman. Of these elements guano really contains, when pure, and the dung of pigeons also contains, more than any other product of nature. Hence, when estimated in pounds, the dry excrements of birds are more valuable than those of cattle, or man even, although the man, the ox and the bird may each consume own or wheat. There is reason to believe that when birds sat 200 ounces of wheat, their excretions dried will weigh about the same as those of a pg or person formed by half that quantity of wheat, provided neither animal nor bird gains or loses in weight. The solid excretions of a horse, and, so far as a known, of all quadrupeds, by the bowels and is is known, of all quadrupeds, by the bowels and iddrys are about 40 per cent. of the food consumed. as is known, of all quadrupeds, by the

The other 60 parts in 100 escape from the system meetly as carbonic acid and vapor given off in breathings. In birds, the weight of the matter which escapes through their lungs is some 80 per cent and the guano about 20 per cent. If this esti-mate approximates the truth, then a pigion must consume 50 grains in weight of wheat or worms to consume 50 grains in weight of wheat or worms to form 100 of dry durg; and, if nature is true to herself, the fertilizer derived from 500 grains of wheat should reproduce the amount consumed. The esential truth in this matter is, that so much of the elements of animal food as escape into the atmosphere by respitation and insensible perspiration, may safely be dispersed with in feeding cultivated plants. The matter that escapes is mainly the innerts of water and carbonic soil. Although or assigned carbon, expend and by drogen, are far from being valueless as manure, they are not so indis-

Pensable to be artificially applied as ammonia and salts of potaso, lime and magnesia. Much the larger portion of the food of animals, taken into the stomach, is absorbed and passes into the blood ves-

sels.
If any one branch of farm statistics is m If any one branch of farm statistics is more important than the others, it is that which relates to the skilfal production and use of manure. Few are aware how much labor and money are lost by popular ignorance on this subject. Boussingaut fed aborse, which neither gamed nor lost weight, with 20 lbs. of hay, and 6 of ours, and 43 lbs of water a day. In the food consumed there were 22 lbs. 6 or of prefertly dressets. 22 ibs. 6 or of perfectly dry matter. The dung and urine oided in 24 hours, when equally dried, weighed 10 lbs. 3 or; showing a loss by breathing and insensible perspiration of 12 lbs. 3 or. In the bay and oats there were 10 lbs. 6 or of carbon (harves), in the carbon and a lbs. 1 or 7.

(charcoal); in the excrements only 3 lbs 11 oz. 7
perry weights; being a loss of nearly 70 per cont.

In the food there were 8 lbs. 7 oz. 2 pennyweights of oxygen (vital air); in the excrements only 3 lbs 7 oz. 16 pennyweights. The loss of weight in hydrogen (it existing in the food as one to eight of oxygen) was about in the same proportion. There were 4 oz. 9 pennyweights of azzte (nitrogen) in the food, of which 3 oz. 14 pennyweights appeared in the dong and urine. Of earthy saits there were 1 ib. 6 oz. 10 pennyweights n the hay and oats; in the excretions, 1 lb. 2 pennyweights.

The critical study of the above data will show

The critical study of the above data will show that 100 lbs. of hay and oats yield about 40 lbs. of dry manure. It is known that manure heats, for ments, rots, and loses weight. This chemical operation can be so conducted as to reduce the weight one half, without essentially or equally reducing the fertilizing power.

If a pound of ammonia, phosphate of potash, sods, lime and magnesia, is worth as much in night-soil as in imported guano, then there is no need whatever in importing manure from Peru and Africa. We learn from dealers in the article that some \$60,000 are paid for Peruvian guano a year in the District of Columbia alone. Not only can this sum of money be saved, but guano equal to and indentical with the Peruvian can be manufactured and sold in the city of Washington at half the price of the imported article, at a fair profit. There is not an element in guano which does not exist in bread and meat; and taking the market value of this dung of sea birds as the standard, (\$50 a ton.) bread and mean; and standard, (\$30 a ton.) and the fertilizers annually wasted in this city (Washington) are worth \$150,000. If Congress wil give the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office \$500 to test this matter in a practical way, the best method of preparing poudrette can be pub-lahed in the next Annual Report from this Office, and will be received with great satisfaction by the farmers of every State in the Union. It is no reflec-tion on American agriculturists to say that the science of preparing manures is little understood; for we have no agricultural schools in the country, and neither Congress nor any State Legislature has given a dollar to foster the scientific investigation of fertilzers. Some may say that this subject has nothing to

do with agricultural statistics, and that no facts but such as relate to the quantity and value of crops and other products of rural industry should be discussed under this head. But how is one to be discussed under this head. But how is one to know the value of the hay and grain, grass and roots made and consumed on a farm, without regard to the meat, wool butter, cheese, horses, mules and manure, into which these crops are converted? From a lack of practical knowledge of farming in those who made out the official estimates of the worth of crops grown in 1839, as shown in the census of 1840, errors were made which approximate \$200,000,000. Professor Pack er, in his valuable work on the "Progress of Papulation and Wealth in the United States in Fifty Years." sets down all the bay grown in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania as worth nine dollars a tun. Nearly all of this hay was consumed on the farms where it was cut, by cattle, sheep and horses. Now, instead of being worth sheep and horses. Now, instead of being worth nine dollars a tun to rear young stock or feed nine dollars a tun to rear young stock or less sheep, four and a half dollars is nearer the true estimate. But, while the farmers of New York were credited some thirty millions of dollars for their hay crop (two prices), they were also cred-ited with the wool and dairy products which this hay formed in part. Professor Tucker is either not a practical farmer, or he is one who has paid little attention to profit and loss in rural allairs. All the hay grown in the United States in 1848 is esti-mated, in the last Patent Office Report, at 83 a tun. In making an agricultural tour through the State of Ohio in October, 1849, the writer met with a cold only of Colors, the wines have been sently man in Springfield who had three hay presses at work north of that city on the railroad, and bought large quantities of good timothy hay, delivered, at \$3 a tun. This hay was sent to Cucionati, and shipped to New Orleans and other southern markets.

In the last Patent Office Report all the corn grown at the West as well as in the Atlantic States is estimated at fifty nine cents a bushel; and all the meat made from this grain is set down at a promeat made from this grain is set down at pro-portionate price. Thus, a Tennesse corn-grower who raises a crop of 10,000 bushels, worth 20 cents a bushel, which he converts into fat hogs and sells for \$2,000, is credited first with \$5,000 for his crop of corn, and then a like sum for his crop of hogs! This system is strictly adhered to throughout the whole calculation, and, with other errors, results in an over estimate of some one thousand million of dollars. The late Secretary of the Treasury esti-mated the productive labor of the country as equal to \$3,000,000,000, which is too high by \$1,800,000. 000. The money value of a good living to 22,000,000 of industrious people, who both produce and coa-

sume it in the course of a year, it is idle to calculate GRINDING COAL .- Our attention was attracted on yesterday, during a walk down the Canal bank, about three miles above the city, by a mill used for grinding the bitominous coal, which is obtained from the pits in the vicinity of Richmond. The coal, when ground, gains in bulk five bushels in coal, when ground, gains in bulk five bushels in every forty. It is reduced almost to an impalpable powder, and then passed through a bolting cloth as fire as 50 wires to the inch. The barrels in which it is placed, when thoroughly powdered, are compelled to be cautiously lined with paper.

This ground coal is shipped to the Northern cities, where it is used for the purpose of sprinkling the inner surface of the moulds for large metal castings, its gaseous quality preventing the to-

castings, its gaseous quality preventing the too sudden cooling of the melted metal, and the formation of air cells in it.

The machinery for the large number of Opean Steamers now building in the Northern cities, which has to be cast with great caution, renders the demand for the ground onl a very lively one; and the gaseous quality of the Virginia onl gives it a precedence for that purpose over any other.
[Richmood Whig.

THE TRIBUNE IN THE COUNTRY.—Persons wishing the Daily Tribune during their temporary absence from the city, may have it sent to them by paying 50 cents per month, at the office.

## THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE is new too widely known to need especial elucidation. Its conductors aim, and believe they are enabled, to furnish a larger amount and variety of information in a year, whether in its Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly issue, than can be obtained as cheap in any other form. They endeavor to make their Daily at \$1 equal in everything to any \$10 Daily in the world; so of their Semi-Weekly that the their Daily at \$2 equal in everything to any \$10 Daily in the world; so of their Semi-Weekler & S. and that Weekler at \$2 equal in the semi-like the semi-like the semi-like their semi-like the semi-like their semi Weekly at \$3, and their Weekly at \$2, which is afforded to clubs at very reduced prices. Having no other than advance subscribers, sending no papers except for cash actu-ally paid, and favored with a subscription almost if no quite without parallel, they are enabled to incur expenses for Literary Assistance, Correspondence, Telegraphing, &c. which very few can afford. It is their aim, while the party of Progress in Europe is denied the liberty of utter ance on that continent, to invite them to make The Pribuntheir organ of communication with the public, and areadseveral of the most eminent thinkers of the Old World have been engaged as regular correspondents. This policy will be pursued until several more of the ablest advocates of Political and Social Reform in Europe shall converse week ly with our readers, setting in order before them the fruit ful if eas which the investigations of our age have been at lently maturing, but of which kingcraft and priesteraft there stiffes the unerance. We hope, at the same time, not so fall behind in the other departments of Journalism, and escially in that of Political Intelligence and Home Corres

TERMS -Daily TRIBUNE, (Sundays excepted) the choice of three editions per day for \$5 per annum, or \$5 for six months. Sixe-Weekly Taisunz (every Wednesday and Saturday) same size as the Dally, \$1 per annum or \$5 for two copies. Weekly Taisune, a double-medium chief, eight large pages of six column each. Si per anount three copies for \$3, eight-copies for \$10, or twenty copies to one address for \$39. Payment infexibly in advance so one address for \$30 Fayment the farm of payment shall have and the paper stopped when the term of payment shall have expired. Bills of all lawfully constituted specie-paying Barks received at par. Renittances at our risk when shows to and certified by the Postmaster mailing them-We send that Weekly to all clergymen at \$1 per annum -

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tions of Sophocies, Eschyins, the state of Science and Art. Also, Lardner's Popular Lectures on Science and Art. Also, Lardner's Popular Lectures on Science and Art. Social Farmer's Encyclopedia, Greenon's great work on Milch Cows, Theer's Frinciples of Agriculture, De Tocquerille's Democracy in America, Zion's Songster, Benned's Double Entry Bookkeeping, from and Wise's Aeronautica, Dr. Fisher's Work on Small Fox and Varioloid, to, with colored plates.

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ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, will sell at alletion on THURSDAY, July 28th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchante Exchange, the following valuable property viz:

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22d inst. Sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock.
Also, a variety of barness, saddles, &c.
Also, some very fine horses.

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J. W. KELLYS PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR for the lineant production of Lemonade, put up in paper and glass packages expressly for traveling, either by land or sea.

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THIS is the most beautiful preparation for the hair grow, prevent is falling out, and render stiff, wire hair grow, prevent is falling out, and render stiff, wire hair soft, slipy and glossy. Trial bottlestwo shillings each—found only at Dr. FELLX GOURAUD'S Perfumery Depot, 57 Walker-4. Seri store from (not in) Broadway.

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The public at larged don't like the way these poisonous drugs (as most of them are) act.

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all medical science, is to extirpate one disease by installing another. They will not believe that barrering or exchanganother, any ting them. To remove billiary, acroful-ous, or febrile diseases; 'is to purify the blood. And no modicine has ever been invented half so effectual as Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla, curing of

THREE YOUNG LADIES CURED OF SCROFULA
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MARIETTA, WASHINGTON, Co. ONTO, May 9, 1850.

Dear Six.—I feel it my duty to you and the public, to make known the wonderful cures performed by your most excellent medicine in this section of the country. I have three Daughters, each of whom, were for some time afflicted with acrofina and eruptious on the face. It required but few bottles of your invaluable Sarsaparilla to entirely cure them. To all others similarly afflicted, it would recommissed your mediaine most closerfully.

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Lane, who will youch for the truth of the above. S. S.
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Dr. S. P. Townsexpo. Dear Syr: I was taken sick about
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Consumption. I had used Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's (as
he is called) Sarsaparilla, which done me no good. I then
tried yours—and am most happy to say, has endrely cured
me.

me.
I am a clerk of James T. Jack's, Esq. Counsellor at Law,
Montague Hail, in this city.
WILLIAM NEWTON SHEFFIELD.
Brocklyn, June 18, 1806.

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ANOTHER.

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DR HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA,
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cures of Consumption, Asthma, Decline, Spitting of Blood,
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Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the
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times a permanent cure is effected.

The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his NaphaSyrup, but warrants it to cure! He warrants it to act upon
the chyle, and purify it—he warrants it to remove all thapediments which relard the free circulation of the blood—
the warrants it to open the internal and external porce of
the body, and eject all the obnexious particles which have
accumulated in the system; he warrants it as a never-fallting remedy to the property of the property of the state of the servers in the servers.

ue body, and eject all the obsoxious particles which have accumulated in the system; he warrants it as a newer-failing remedy in UIRING DISEASED LUNDS.

Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Dyspensia, Liver Compiling, Pain in the Chest and Ashima; and he warrants it to average the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to beal hose already formed, so that persons in Consumption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure, for the great sets of action is the Lusias, which it pendenties so if dressons, purifying them of everything obsoxious in the progress, and which, if applied according obsoxious in the progress, and which, if applied according to direction, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy conduition. Dr. Hastings's Compound Syrap of Naptha is highly recommended by its medical profession. That eminest physician, Dr. Mott, of New York, any that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Martue Hospital, Savannah, Dr. Ware, of Liverpoof, England: Dr. Williamson, of Ranchester, England: Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton, of Sath; and those eminent English publications, the Leaden Lancet, the Medical Journal, and Bruthwatte's Retrospect, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virince.

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The success attending the use of them in Philadelphia and estewhere, has induced the proprietors to establish agencies in this city.

The Pai adelphia "orday Courier says: "The effect of this medic no on E. Complaints, however sovere, is needed to the confective macroines."

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THIS valuable Minoral Water which has been much used for many years as a remedy in Dyspepsia, General Debility, Cutaneous Eraptions, and a variety of other disease, is now offered for the heat time to the New York Public. When freely reduced with soft or Spring Water it makes a very grateful and cooling beverage. Analyzed by Dr. George Hand Smith, analytical Chemist of Rochester, N. Y., with the following results:

Free Sulphare Acid. 59,397

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Sulphate of Laguesia. 13,516

Sulphate of Linne. 12,328

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From one quart of water, Grains., 135,477
The water can be had by Druggists and others, at wholes and retail, on applying to our Agent, G. D. Griswold, Druggist, \$19 Broadway, N. Y., corner of Twelfthet.

J. S. GANSON,
Jos GANSON,
C.R. GANSON,
C.R. GANSON,
Batavis, N. Y. 1856.

O. BALLARD,
J. et 3meod\*

Balavia, N. Y. 1856. O. BALLARO, J. 194 SmoogOHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.
A HAEETING of the Stockholders of the Genning
A Railroad Company, beld at Jefferson, Cheming County, on the 5d frat, an election was held for thirteen Direction, when the following named gentismen were duly elected, viz. Smoogh Senjamin, Williams Maxwell, John Arnot, Alexander S. Diven, Elmira; Charles Cook, Havana; William W. Wasson, William N. Giarri, Nathan Ridder, Charlam W. Wasson, William N. Giarri, Nathan Ridder, Charlam Rawdon, Joshah W. Baker, New-York.
A meeting of the Directors was beld on the 20th Inst. when the following gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensting year, Viz. Simeon Beojamin, of Elmira, President; Isaac Otia, of New-York, Treasurer; H. H. Caney, Go Secretary.

President; Isaac Otia, of New-York, Treasurer; H. H. Casey, do. Secietary.

On motion it was resolved, That the office of the Company be removed to Ti Merchania' Exchange, in the City of New York, to take place on the 1st day of Newmore next. That, until the removal of the office, Mr. T. L. Minler, at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Gompany, is suthorized to act as the Transfer Agent for the Company, is SIM-ZON EENJAMIN, Chairman.

Withitam Maxwell, Secty.

WILLIAM MANNELL, Secty.

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CARRIAGES.—Afords a lighter and stronger vahicle than can be obtained in any other way; and with a
seed cross bar behind, it surpas es all other modes of
Hauging for pleasant and easy motion.

A Sucel Die has been procured for striking plates to be
stached to all carriages unit under this patent.

The Plates with the right to use together with the
Springs or the plates separately, may be had of the agents.

BHELDON SMIPH, & CO.

The Plates of the Springs of the Plates, and Coun.
All persons intringing upon this patent either by making,
uring or selling without the plates, will be head strictly accountable therefor, by proceedings at law, unless luminaties estimement is made with the Painnies or his Agent or
Autorepts
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Paingea, Glevinand, Ohio,

E-OR MALE CHEAP—A printing office, comprising

FOR SALE CHEAP—A printing office, comprising four presses, and everything necessary for job work or printing a paper. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find this worthy of attention. The business has been long established, has a large patronage, and will be sold at a morrhor, as the owner is nostle, from sleipness. to continue the business. For full particulars, address.

BANNERS, MOTTOES FLAGS, &c. pulses